

General Property InformationFor Staff Use Only
DHR ID #: 029-0115Property Name(s): Holly Knoll; Bloomfield IIProperty Date(s): 1858 ☒ Circa ☐ Pre ☐ Post Open to Public? ☐ Yes ☐ Limited ☒ NoProperty Address: 12000 Leesburg Pike City: Herndon Zip: 20170County or Ind. City: Fairfax County USGS Quad(s): Seneca**Physical Character of General Surroundings**Acreage: 11.2209 Setting (choose one): ☐ Urban ☐ Town ☐ Village ☒ Suburban ☐ Rural ☐ Transportation Corridor

Site Description Notes/Notable Landscape Features: Holly Knoll is located on the north side of Leesburg Pike/Route 7 in Fairfax County, within one mile from the Loudoun County border. Two brick piers mark the entrance to a long gravel drive lined with trees. The drive ends in a loop at the east side of the house and in front of a four car garage, likely built circa 1950. The house faces the road, but is set back. The service ell faces east. The garage sits northeast (rear side) of the house. The current drive and vegetation patterns around the yard were established by the 1940s.

Secondary Resource Description (Briefly describe any other structures (or archaeological sites) that may contribute to the significance of the property: The entire property is documented as 44FX2684, Stonewall Jackson Headquarters. A non-contributing four-car frame garage and shed (ca. 1950) are located northeast of the house.

Ownership Category: ☒ Private ☐ Public-Local ☐ Public-State ☐ Public-Federal**Individual Resource Information**

What was the historical use of this resource? Examples include: Dwelling, Grist Mill, Bridge, Store, Tobacco Barn, etc...

Dwelling: single familyWhat is the current use? (if other than the historical use) Dwelling: single family (currently vacant)Architectural style or elements of styles: I-House with Georgian and Federal detailingArchitect, builder, or original owner: Original owner: Martha Mead Carper# of stories 2 Condition: ☐ Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Poor ☐ Ruins ☐ Rebuilt ☐ RenovatedAre there any known threats to this property? No**Resource Component Information**

Please answer the following questions regarding the individual components of the resource. If the component does not exist, answer "n/a." If you feel uncomfortable in answering the question, please leave the space blank. Photographs of the features can also help our staff identify specific feature components. Usually, priority is given to describing features on the primary (front) facade of the structure.

Foundation: Describe the foundation that supports the structure. Examples include piers, continuous brick, poured concrete.
Continuous brick

<p>Structure: Describe the primary structural component of the resource. Include primary material used. Examples include log, frame (sawn lumber), and brick. Also include the treatment, such as a particular brick bond or type of framing, if known. Brick: stretcher bond on the north and south elevations, five-course American bond on the east and west elevations</p>
<p>Walls: Describe the exterior wall covering such as beaded weatherboard or asbestos shingles. Red brick</p>
<p>Windows: Describe the number, material, and form of the primary windows. This includes the number of panes per sash, what the sashes are made of, and how the sashes operate (are they hinged or do they slide vertically) Have the windows been replaced? Primary windows are 6/6 double hung sash windows with wood frames and muntins. Windows open vertically. Windows appear to be original.</p>
<p>Porch: Briefly describe the primary (front) porch. List the primary material, shape of the porch roof, and other defining details. One story wood porch with brick base and steps and a concrete slab floor. A flat roof is supported by four square columns with plain detailing. Two pilasters mirror the outer columns where the roof attaches to the house. The cornice and frieze are plain with decorative brackets above the columns. A knee-high balustrade encloses the porch and leads down the steps. All wood elements are painted white.</p>
<p>Roof: Describe the roof, listing the shape and the covering material. Side gable with standing seam metal in a red color</p>
<p>Chimney(s): List the number of chimneys and the materials used. Include the brick bond pattern if possible. Two brick interior gable-end chimneys laid in stretcher bond</p>

Architectural Description of Individual Resource: *(Please describe architectural patterns, types, features, additions, remodelings, or other alterations. A sketch of the current floor plan would be appreciated)*

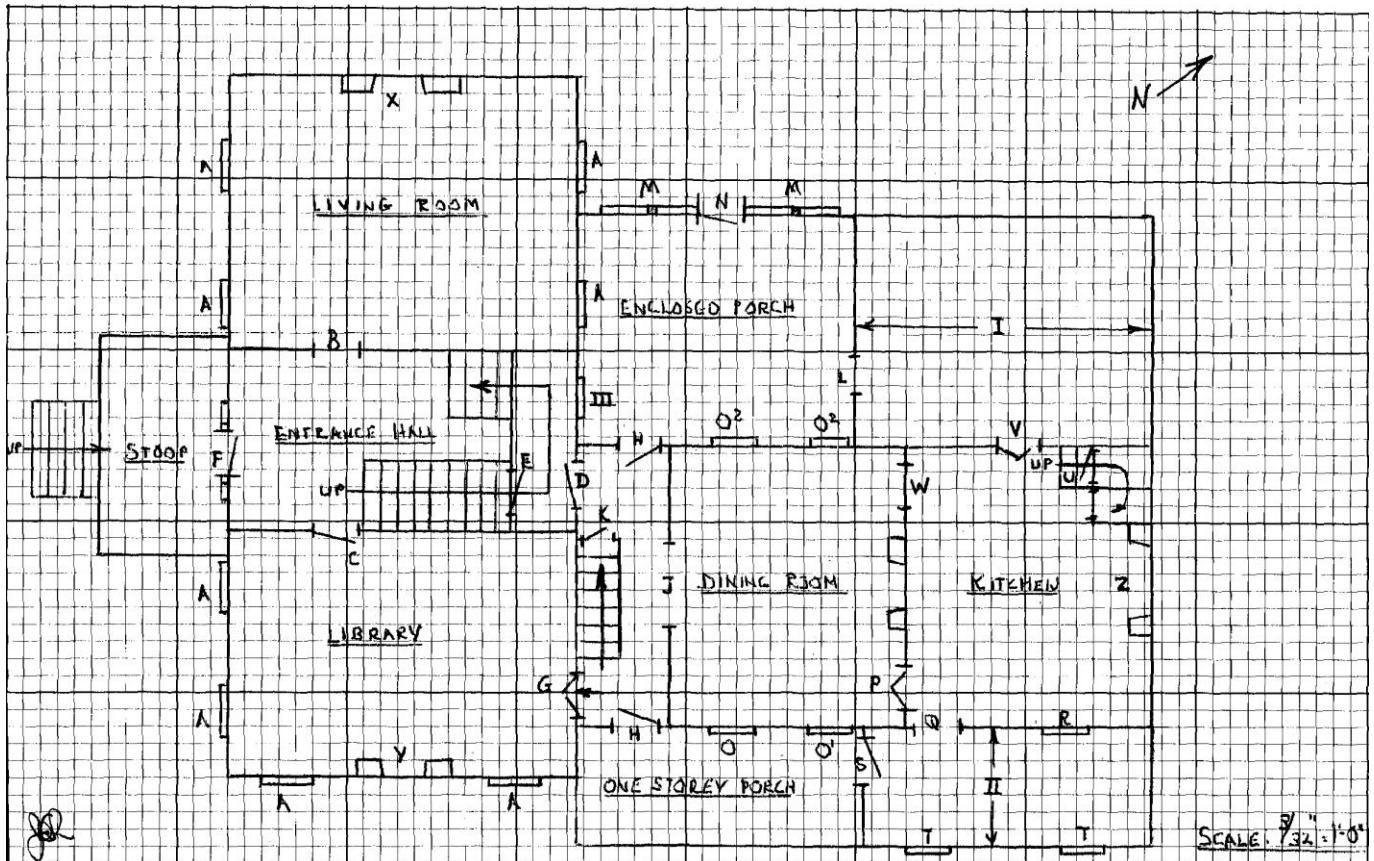
Holly Knoll is a two story red brick I-House with a two story red brick service wing. The main block faces south with the service wing to the north. The main block is five bays wide and two bays deep with symmetrical fenestration. The roof is side gabled in red standing-seam metal. The brick is laid in stretcher bond on the north and south elevations, and five course American bond on the east and west elevations. The windows are evenly placed 6/6 double hung sash with splayed brick lintels and plain sandstone sills. The centered wood door is painted white, contains four panels, and is topped with a splayed lintel. A three-pane transom and three-pane sidelights surround the door. A small one story porch with a flat roof is supported by four plain square columns. Two pilasters mirror the outer columns where the porch connects to the house. The porch base is brick with a poured concrete floor and brick steps. A wood balustrade encloses the porch.

Some of the brick service wing may possibly be original to the house. The wing extends north off the north elevation of the main block to create an ell. It faces east, and is gable roofed with five bays. The roof is also red standing-seam metal. A one story porch extends east of a door and two of the first floor windows; the remainder of the porch was later enclosed at some point. The windows are 6/6 double hung sash with splayed brick lintels. Storm windows (1/1) are evident. Decorative trim lines the porch. Two interior brick chimneys extend from the roof, one central and one at the north gable end. The west side of the service wing was added at a later date. Two one story enclosed porches extend west from the wing. A small frame porch connects to the main block at the north and contains two 6/6 double hung sash windows and a door with two lower panels and 12 upper lites. A larger modern porch extends further west (not shown in the sketch below, added between 1980 and 1992). Its west facade contains three sets of windows containing a trio of rectangular windows topped with a transom.

The interior of the main block is symmetrical and one room deep on the first floor, with a central entrance hall and one room on either side of the hall. The central stairs lead to a second floor containing three bedrooms and one bathroom. The stairs continue to ascend to a finished attic with one room on each side of a small hallway. All rooms have wood flooring and windows topped with pedimented molding. Four of the rooms in the main block have fireplaces.

Several doors on the first and second floors connect the main block to the service wing. The older (east) section of the wing contains two main rooms: a kitchen in the rear and a middle room. A hallway containing a

stairway connects the middle room to the main block, and also serves as an entrance to the house from the east exterior door. The enclosed section of the one story porch is an entry area with a small bathroom to the rear. The stairs in the entry hall lead to the second floor, where one small room and a bathroom can be accessed at this end of the wing. The second floor of the main block can also be accessed at the top hall of the stairs. A second stairway at a corner of the kitchen leads to another room and bathroom on the second floor, which are inaccessible from the rest of the second floor. The west end of the wing is one story and includes a large room and two enclosed porches.



Sketch by Lewis, John G. Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form, File No. 29-115, 1980. VDHR archives.

Significance Statement: Briefly note any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the property. (Detailed family genealogies are not necessary.) Please list all sources of information. It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or genealogies to this form. Normally, only information contained on this form will be posted for consideration by the State Review Board.

Holly Knoll was previously (1992) determined eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C at the local level for its architecture. The property has changed very little since then. It appears to be one of the few remaining pre-Civil War brick farmhouses in Northwestern Fairfax County. The property retains 11 acres of its original farmland. The property is linked to Frederick Carper, a prominent local citizen. According to Carper family tradition, Stonewall Jackson camped on the property and used the house as his headquarters during the Civil War.

The property now known as Holly Knoll was once part of 218 acres on Sugar Land Run acquired by Philip Carper in 1815. Carper was a miller and farmer from Frederick County, Maryland. Several years earlier he had purchased land in Fairfax County including a mill and mill house, now known as Colvin Run Mill and Miller's House (c. 1810, NRHP).

The road leading from Alexandria to Leesburg ran through Carper's land on Sugar Land Run. Part of the land south of the road now contains the Dranesville Tavern (1824, NRHP). By 1824, part of the land north of the road was acquired by Carper's eldest son, Frederick, who had been managing the land. In 1828, Frederick married Martha Mead of Bedford County, Virginia, and they lived in an existing log cabin on the property (c. 1810). They called their estate "Bloomfield."

Frederick Carper was a successful farmer and business man, a major in the 60th Virginia Militia, Fairfax County Magistrate, and devout member of the Dranesville Methodist Church. He was a trustee of the Town of Dranesville when it was established in 1840. The Carpers had four children who lived to adulthood and grew up at Bloomfield (Thomas Edward, Catherine Louise, Frances Ellen, and Philip William). Catherine Louise, known as Kate, was a prolific writer. Her correspondence was captured in the book *Journey to Bloomfield* by Cordelia Grantham Sansone.

Upon his death in 1846, Carper's estate was appraised at \$10,000 and included eight slaves, twenty-four bonds due, the Bloomfield property, cattle, horses, and grain. Martha Carper's inheritance allowed her children to be privately schooled and tutored. In 1858, Martha Carper, who became known as the Widow Carper, built a new brick home. The home was called Bloomfield II (now known as Holly Knoll). It was built with brick produced on the property.

The Civil War affected life at Bloomfield II. The Carpers were Confederate supporters. In November 1861, son Philip Carper, serving in the Dranesville Home Guard, was captured at Dranesville. He was imprisoned at the Capital Prison in Washington, D.C. In December, the Battle of Dranesville raged nearby. Confederate troops led by General Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson arrived in Dranesville in the summer of 1862. According to Carper family tradition, the Carpers offered the house for Jackson's use. He refused to sleep in the house, instead camping with his troops on the Carper property. According to a DHR archaeological report, Jackson may have used the house for his headquarters.

In 1863, Frances Carper married William Goheed Hammond. When Martha Carper died and the Bloomfield II property was divided among her heirs, the Hammonds inherited the brick house. The Hammonds had four sons. Son Frank Garland Hammond started a dairy farm on the property in 1929 and lived in the house with his family until 1940.

The house and 11 acres were carved out of the Hammond land and sold out of the Hammond family in 1940, ending the Carper/Hammond property ownership of 125 years. The house was not modernized with plumbing until this time. Later owners called the house Holly Knoll, which it is commonly known as today.

Sources:

Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning. Fairfax County Inventory of Historic Sites Report: Holly Knoll. May 2010.

Great Falls Historical Society. "Holly Knoll." *Reflections 1994-1996*. Great Falls, VA.

Historical Sketch of Holly Knoll. Author unknown. Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning files, Holly Knoll.

Lewis, John G. Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form, File No. 29-115. 1980. VDHR archives.

Sansone, Cordelia Grantham. Journey to Bloomfield. Fairfax, VA: AlphaGraphics Printshops of the Future, 2004.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Archaeological Report, DHR Site Number 44FX2684. Data Sharing System (DSS). Accessed September 9, 2011.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Reconnaissance Level Survey, DHR Site Number 029-0115. Data Sharing System (DSS). Accessed September 1, 2011.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Register Evaluation Rating Sheet: Holly Knolls. July 28, 1992.

Legal Owner(s) of the Property (For more than one owner, please use a separate sheet.)Mr. ☒ Mrs. ☐ Dr. ☐
Miss ☐ Ms. ☐ Hon. ☐

Phillip Ray Roberson, Jr.

(Name)

PSC 588 Box 3122

(Address)

FPO

(City)

(Firm)

AP

(State)

96375

(Zip Code)

rayandmaria@gmail.com

(Email Address)

703-706-5304

(Daytime telephone including area code)

Owner's Signature: _____ Date: 9/20/2011

•• Signature required for processing all applications. ••

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: _____

Daytime Telephone: ()

Applicant Information (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Dr. ☐
Miss ☐ Ms. ☒ Hon. ☐

Laurie Turkawski

(Name)

Fairfax County Dept. of
Planning and Zoning

(Firm)

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(Daytime telephone including area code)

Applicant's Signature: _____

Date: _____

Notification

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for the department to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.

Mr. ☒ Mrs. ☐ Dr. ☐
Miss ☐ Ms. ☐ Hon. ☐

John W. Foust

(Name)

Dranesville District Supervisor

(Position)

Fairfax County

(Locality)

McLean Governmental Center, 1437 Balls Hill Road

(Address)

McLean

(City)

VA

(State)

22101

(Zip Code)

703-356-0551

(Daytime telephone including area code)

Please use the following space to explain why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.

The owner is pursuing a conservation easement on the property, which is to include a preservation agreement on the house.Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes ☒ No ☐Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes ☒ No ☐